

Hunter	Metcalf	Saxton
Hutchinson	Mica	Scarborough
Hyde	Millender-	Schaefer, Dan
Inglis	McDonald	Schaffer, Bob
Istook	Miller (CA)	Scott
Jackson-Lee	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
(TX)	Mollohan	Sessions
Jefferson	Moran (KS)	Shadegg
Jenkins	Moran (VA)	Shaw
John	Morella	Shays
Johnson (CT)	Myrick	Sherman
Johnson (WI)	Neumann	Shimkus
Johnson, Sam	Ney	Shuster
Jones	Northup	Sisisky
Kaptur	Norwood	Skeen
Kasich	Nussle	Skelton
Kelly	Obey	Slaughter
Kennedy (MA)	Olver	Smith (NJ)
Kennedy (RI)	Ortiz	Smith (OR)
Kennelly	Owens	Smith (TX)
Kildee	Oxley	Smith, Adam
Kilpatrick	Packard	Smith, Linda
Kim	Pallone	Snowbarger
Kind (WI)	Pappas	Solomon
King (NY)	Parker	Souder
Kingston	Pascrell	Spence
Klink	Pastor	Spratt
Klug	Paul	Stabenow
Knollenberg	Paxon	Stark
Kolbe	Payne	Stearns
LaFalce	Pease	Stenholm
LaHood	Pelosi	Stokes
Lampson	Peterson (MN)	Strickland
Lantos	Peterson (PA)	Stump
Largent	Petri	Stupak
Latham	Pickering	Sununu
LaTourette	Pickett	Talent
Lazio	Pitts	Tanner
Leach	Pombo	Tauscher
Levin	Pomeroy	Tauzin
Lewis (CA)	Porter	Taylor (MS)
Lewis (KY)	Portman	Taylor (NC)
Linder	Poshard	Thomas
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Thompson
Livingston	Pryce (OH)	Thornberry
LoBiondo	Quinn	Thune
Lofgren	Rahall	Thurman
Lowey	Ramstad	Tiahrt
Luther	Redmond	Trafficant
Maloney (CT)	Regula	Turner
Maloney (NY)	Reyes	Upton
Manton	Riggs	Vento
Manzullo	Riley	Visclosky
Martinez	Rivers	Walsh
Mascara	Rodriguez	Wamp
Matsui	Roemer	Watts (OK)
McCarthy (MO)	Rogan	Weldon (FL)
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers	Weldon (PA)
McCollum	Rohrabacher	Weller
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Wexler
McDade	Roukema	Weygand
McHugh	Roybal-Allard	White
McInnis	Royce	Whitfield
McIntosh	Rush	Wicker
McIntyre	Ryun	Wise
McKeon	Salmon	Woolsey
McKinney	Sanchez	Wynn
McNulty	Sanders	Yates
Meehan	Sandlin	Young (AK)
Meek	Sanford	Young (FL)
Menendez	Sawyer	

NOES—49

Abercrombie	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
Becerra	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel
Castle	Kanjorski	Sabo
Clay	Kleczka	Serrano
Conyers	Kucinich	Skaggs
Coyne	Lewis (GA)	Smith (MI)
DeFazio	Lucas	Snyder
DeGette	Markey	Tierney
Dellums	McDermott	Torres
Dooley	McGovern	Towns
Ehlers	McHale	Velazquez
Foglietta	Minge	Waters
Frank (MA)	Mink	Watkins
Furse	Moakley	Watt (NC)
Hinchoy	Murtha	Waxman
Hinojosa	Nadler	
Holden	Nethercutt	

NOT VOTING—10

Farr	Neal	Schumer
Flake	Radanovich	Wolf
Hall (OH)	Rothman	
Molinari	Shiff	

So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PEASE, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. EWING, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

¶62.24 ORDER OF BUSINESS—
CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS TO
H.R. 1757

On motion of Mr. GILMAN, by unanimous consent,

Ordered. That, during the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1757) to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes, in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, pursuant to House Resolution 159, no further amendment to the bill shall be in order except (1) amendments en bloc offered by the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, pursuant to the order of the House of June 5, 1997; and (2) an amendment offered by Mr. Sanford regarding authorization levels, which amendment shall be debatable under the five-minute rule.

¶62.25 H. CON. RES. 60—UNFINISHED
BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PEASE, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 60) relating to the 30th anniversary of the reunification of the city of Jerusalem.

The question being put,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative	{	Yeas	406
		Nays	17
		Answered present	1

¶62.26 [Roll No. 176]
YEAS—406

Abercrombie	Boehner	Clement
Ackerman	Bonilla	Clyburn
Aderholt	Bono	Coble
Allen	Borski	Coburn
Andrews	Boswell	Collins
Archer	Boucher	Combest
Armey	Boyd	Condit
Bachus	Brady	Cook
Baesler	Brown (CA)	Cooksey
Baker	Brown (FL)	Costello
Baldacci	Brown (OH)	Cox
Ballenger	Bryant	Coyne
Barcia	Bunning	Cramer
Barr	Burr	Crane
Barrett (NE)	Burton	Crapo
Barrett (WI)	Buyer	Cubin
Bartlett	Callahan	Cummings
Barton	Calvert	Cunningham
Bass	Camp	Danner
Becerra	Campbell	Davis (FL)
Bentsen	Canady	Davis (IL)
Bereuter	Cannon	Davis (VA)
Berman	Capps	Deal
Berry	Cardin	DeFazio
Bilbray	Carson	DeGette
Bilirakis	Castle	Delahunt
Bishop	Chabot	DeLauro
Blagojevich	Chambliss	DeLay
Bliley	Chenoweth	Deutsch
Blunt	Christensen	Diaz-Balart
Boehler	Clay	Dickey

Dicks	Kasich	Pomeroy
Dixon	Kelly	Porter
Doggett	Kennedy (MA)	Portman
Dooley	Kennedy (RI)	Poshard
Doolittle	Kennelly	Price (NC)
Doyle	Kildee	Pryce (OH)
Dreier	Kilpatrick	Quinn
Duncan	Kim	Radanovich
Dunn	Kind (WI)	Ramstad
Edwards	King (NY)	Rangel
Ehlers	Kingston	Redmond
Ehrlich	Kleczka	Regula
Emerson	Klink	Reyes
Engel	Klug	Riggs
English	Knollenberg	Riley
Ensign	Kolbe	Rivers
Eshoo	LaFalce	Rodriguez
Etheridge	LaHood	Roemer
Evans	Lampson	Rogan
Everett	Lantos	Rogers
Ewing	Largent	Rohrabacher
Fattah	Latham	Ros-Lehtinen
Fawell	LaTourette	Rothman
Fazio	Lazio	Roukema
Filner	Leach	Roybal-Allard
Foglietta	Levin	Royce
Foley	Lewis (CA)	Rush
Forbes	Lewis (GA)	Ryun
Ford	Lewis (KY)	Sabo
Fowler	Linder	Salmon
Fox	Lipinski	Sanchez
Frank (MA)	LoBiondo	Sanders
Franks (NJ)	Lofgren	Sandlin
Frelinghuysen	Lowey	Sanford
Frost	Lucas	Sawyer
Furse	Luther	Saxton
Gallegly	Maloney (CT)	Scarborough
Ganske	Maloney (NY)	Schaefer, Dan
Gejdenson	Manton	Schaffer, Bob
Gekas	Manzullo	Scott
Gephardt	Markley	Sensenbrenner
Gibbons	Martinez	Serrano
Gilchrist	Mascara	Sessions
Gillmor	Matsui	Shadegg
Gilman	McCarthy (MO)	Shaw
Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)	Shays
Goode	McCollum	Sherman
Goodlatte	McCrery	Shimkus
Goodling	McDade	Shuster
Gordon	McGovern	Sisisky
Goss	McHale	Skaggs
Graham	McHugh	Skeen
Granger	McInnis	Skelton
Green	McIntosh	Slaughter
Greenwood	McIntyre	Smith (MI)
Gutierrez	McKen	Smith (NJ)
Gutknecht	McKinney	Smith (OR)
Hall (OH)	McNulty	Smith (TX)
Hall (TX)	Meehan	Smith, Adam
Hansen	Meek	Smith, Linda
Harman	Menendez	Snowbarger
Hastert	Metcalf	Snyder
Hastings (FL)	Mica	Solomon
Hastings (WA)	Millender-	Souder
Hayworth	McDonald	Spence
Hefley	Miller (CA)	Spratt
Hefner	Miller (FL)	Stabenow
Herger	Mink	Stark
Hill	Moakley	Stearns
Hilleary	Mollohan	Stenholm
Hilliard	Moran (KS)	Stokes
Hinchey	Morella	Strickland
Hinojosa	Murtha	Stump
Hobson	Myrick	Stupak
Hoekstra	Nadler	Talent
Holden	Neal	Tanner
Hooley	Nethercutt	Tauscher
Horn	Neumann	Tauzin
Hostettler	Ney	Taylor (MS)
Houghton	Norwood	Taylor (NC)
Hoyer	Nussle	Thomas
Hulshof	Oberstar	Thompson
Hunter	Olver	Thornberry
Hutchinson	Ortiz	Thune
Hyde	Owens	Thurman
Inglis	Oxley	Tiahrt
Istook	Packard	Tierney
Jackson (IL)	Pallone	Torres
Jackson-Lee	Pappas	Towns
(TX)	Parker	Turner
Jefferson	Pascrell	Upton
Jenkins	Pastor	Velazquez
John	Paxon	Vento
Johnson (CT)	Payne	Visclosky
Johnson (WI)	Pease	Walsh
Johnson, E. B.	Peterson (MN)	Wamp
Johnson, Sam	Peterson (PA)	Waters
Jones	Pickering	Watkins
Kanjorski	Pitts	Watts (OK)
Kaptur	Pombo	Waxman

Weldon (FL)	White	Woolsey
Weldon (PA)	Whitfield	Wynn
Weller	Wicker	Yates
Wexler	Wise	Young (AK)
Weygand	Wolf	Young (FL)

NAYS—17

Bonior	Kucinich	Petri
Clayton	McDermott	Rahall
Conyers	Minge	Sununu
Dellums	Moran (VA)	Traficant
Dingell	Obey	Watt (NC)
Hamilton	Paul	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bateman

NOT VOTING—10

Blumenauer	Molinari	Schiff
Farr	Northup	Schumer
Flake	Pelosi	
Livingston	Pickett	

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

¶62.27 PROVIDING FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 54

Mr. GOSS, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 105-126) the resolution (H. Res. 163) providing for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 54) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶62.28 PROVIDING FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 437

Mr. GOSS, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 105-127) the resolution (H. Res. 164) providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 437) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶62.29 COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PEASE, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, June 9, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on June 9, 1997 at 2:34 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he returns without his approval, H.R. 1469, the "1997

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act."

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

¶62.30 VETO OF H.R. 1469

The Clerk then read the veto message from the President, as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 1469, the "Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act, FY 1997." The congressional majority—despite the obvious and urgent need to speed critical relief to people in the Dakotas, Minnesota, California, and 29 other States ravaged by flooding and other natural disasters—has chosen to weigh down this legislation with a series of unacceptable provisions that it knows will draw my veto. The time has come to stop playing politics with the lives of Americans in need and to send me a clean, unencumbered disaster relief bill that I can and will sign the moment it reaches my desk.

On March 19, 1997, I sent the Congress a request for emergency disaster assistance and urged the Congress to approve it promptly. Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees acted expeditiously to approve the legislation. The core of this bill, appropriately, provides \$5.8 billion of much-needed help to people in hard-hit States and, in addition, contains \$1.8 billion for the Department of Defense related to our peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia and Southwest Asia. Regrettably, the Republican leadership chose to include contentious issues totally unrelated to disaster assistance, needlessly delaying essential relief.

The bill contains a provision that would create an automatic continuing resolution for all of fiscal year 1998. While the goal of ensuring that the Government does not shut down again is a worthy one, this provision is ill-advised. The issue here is not about shutting down the Government. Last month, I reached agreement with the Bipartisan Leadership of Congress on a plan to balance the budget by 2002. That agreement is the right way to finish the job of putting our fiscal house in order, consistent with our values and principles. Putting the Government's finances on automatic pilot is not.

The backbone of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement is the plan to balance the budget while providing funds for critical investments in education, the environment, and other priorities. The automatic continuing resolution would provide resources for fiscal year 1998 that are \$18 billion below the level contained in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement, threatening such investments in our future. For example: college aid would be reduced by \$1.7 billion, eliminating nearly 375,000 students from the Pell Grant program; the number of women, infants, and children receiving food and other services through WIC would be cut by an average of 500,000 per month; up to 56,000

fewer children would participate in Head Start; the number of border patrol and FBI agents would be reduced, as would the number of air traffic controllers; and our goal of cleaning up 900 Superfund sites by the year 2000 could not be accomplished.

The bill also contains a provision that would permanently prohibit the Department of Commerce from using statistical sampling techniques in the 2000 decennial census for the purpose of apportioning Representatives in Congress among the States. Without sampling, the cost of the decennial census will increase as its accuracy, especially with regard to minorities and groups that are traditionally undercounted, decreases substantially. The National Academy of Sciences and other experts have recommended the use of statistical sampling for the 2000 decennial census.

The Department of Justice, under the Carter and Bush Administrations and during my Administration, has issued three opinions regarding the constitutionality and legality of sampling in the decennial census. All three opinions concluded that the Constitution and relevant statutes permit the use of sampling in the decennial census. Federal courts that have addressed the issue have held that the Constitution and Federal statutes allow sampling.

The enrolled bill contains an objectionable provision that would promote the conversion of certain claimed rights-of-way into paved highways across sensitive national parks, public lands, and military installations. Under the provision, a 13-member commission would study the issue and provide recommendations to resolve outstanding Revised Statute (R.S.) 2477 claims. R.S. 2477 was enacted in 1866 to grant rights-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands not already reserved for public uses. It was repealed in 1976, subject to "valid, existing rights."

This provision in the enrolled bill is objectionable because it is cumbersome, flawed, and duplicates the extensive public hearings conducted by the Department of the Interior over the last 4 years. In addition, the proposed commission excludes the Secretary of Defense, but military installations are among the Federal properties that would be affected by the recommendations of the commission. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the proposed commission would provide a balanced representation of views or proper public participation. Under the provision, the Secretary of the Interior can disapprove the commission's recommendations, preventing their submission to the Congress under "fast-track" procedures in the House and Senate. I believe—and my Administration has stated—that a better approach would be for Interior to submit a legislative proposal to the Congress within 180 days to clarify R.S. 2477 claim issues permanently, with full congressional and public consideration.